WEST Search History

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DATE: Monday, November 08, 2004

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		DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR	
☐	L12	(short$4 with (input adj port) with (output adj port) with ((switch$4 or chang$4 or alter$4) with (source or device)))	9
☐	L11	(short$4 with (input adj port) with (output adj port) with (switch$4 or chang$4 or alter$4))	58
☐	L10	⌐L1 same ((switch$4 or chang$4 or alter$4) near5 (device or source))	4
☐	L9	L2 same ((switch$4 or chang$4 or alter$4) near5 (device or source))	0
☐	L8	L2 with ((switch$4 or chang$4 or alter$4) near5 (device or source))	0
☐	L7	L2 with ((switch$4 or chang$4 or alter$4) near5 source)	0
☐	L6	L2 with (switch$4 or chang$4 or alter$4)	9
☐	L5	L1 with (switch$4 or chang$4 or alter$4)	28
☐	L4	L1 same (switch$4 or chang$4 or alter$4)	46
☐	L3	L2 same (switch$4 or chang$4 or alter$4)	14
☐	L2	(short$4 near5 (connector or plug) near5 port)	95
☐	L1	(short$4 with (connector or plug) with port)	469

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L6: Entry 3 of 9   File: USPT   Sep 28, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5249224 A
TITLE: Methods and apparatus for providing reciprocal impedance conversion

Detailed Description Text (38):
Further included is a singing detector 142 which along with shorting jack 144 is
used to perform an electronic alignment and unconditional stability test for the
repeater. A conductive shorting plug inserted in shorting jack 144 will connect the
switching equipment terminals of transformer 108 directly together to short circuit
Port A. Insertion of the shorting plug in jack 144 will also open terminals 100-102
to disconnect the switching equipment. The singing detector 142 is connected
through a decoupling capacitor 226 to the output of impedance conversion means 126.
If the voltage is oscillating above a certain frequency, indicating that the
repeater is singing, the AC voltage will be passed to the base of a PNP transistor
234 where it will develop a voltage across resistor 228. That voltage will turn the
transistor 234 on such that it provides a conduction path through an LED 230, a
load resistor 232, and its emitter to collector terminals. The conduction of
current through the path will light the LED 230 to provide a visual indication that
the repeater is in an unstable or singing mode.

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L6: Entry 9 of 9   File: JPAB   Feb 16, 1996

PUB-NO: JP408043463A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 08043463 A
TITLE: CIRCUIT NETWORK MEASURING INSTRUMENT AND CALIBRATION METHOD

PUBN-DATE: February 16, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME   COUNTRY
YANAGAWA, KOICHI
ISHIHARA, ATSUSHI
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FURUKAWA, TATSUO

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:
NAME   COUNTRY
HEWLETT PACKARD JAPAN LTD

APPL-NO: JP06194818
APPL-DATE: July 27, 1994

INT-CL (IPC): G01 R 27/28; G01 R 35/00

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To reduce the number of times for removing a calibration standard in a circuit network measuring device with a number of measurement ports.

CONSTITUTION: A circuit network measuring instrument generally consists of a network analyzer 1 and a test set 2. The test net 2 is provided with a calibration port 4. The calibration port is constituted of a connector and three standards (open-circuited, short-circuited, and reference impedance) are connected inside via a selection switch. For calibrating, first one measurement port of the circuit network measuring instrument is calibrated with three external impedance standards as standard, three impedances of the internal calibrator are calibrated using the port, and further another measurement port is connected to the calibration equipment for calibrating the measurement port. The three impedances of the built-in calibrator can be automatically switched by the switch of the calibration equipment according to logic operation control, thus reducing the number of removal of the standard.

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